

## JIG HEAD

[0001] The subject of the invention is a jig head used in spin fishing.

[0002] Known are jig heads, for example those made by "Owner", having extended hook shanks and a reduced hook bend. A longer shank enables the placement of the hook point close to the agile part of the bait.

[0003] Jig heads made by Jaxon are available in a wide variety of sizes, from the smallest to the largest.

[0004] In order to enable fast and easy movement of the jig head between aquatic plants, and to fasten the bait securely, a jig head having a cutting blade and a spring is proposed.

[0005] According to the invention, the jig head comprises a hemisphere having two symmetrical cut-off surfaces in the spherical cap, disposed at both sides of the shank end. Both cut-off surfaces are disposed at the highest point of the hemisphere of the jig head and are oriented in such a way that planes parallel to the cut-off surfaces intersect one another at an angle ranging from 65° to 30°, and preferably from 55° to 40°. At the intersection of planes parallel to the cut-off surfaces, disposed is a cutting blade having a length not larger than the head's diameter and extending to the eye of the hook.

[0006] It is advantageous to make the cut-off surfaces slightly concave in order to obtain better dynamic parameters.

[0007] The jig head optionally comprises a spring which centrally embraces the hook of the jig head. The spring is attached at one end to a bearing which in turn is connected to the head via a bushing.

[0008] The jig head of this construction moves through water with aquatic plants without problems because it cuts the plants which substantially improves fishing conditions.

[0009] Furthermore, due to its rotation, the spring fastens the bait securely preventing slipping while casting the set.

[0010] The jig head is illustrated in the attached drawings, in which Fig. 1 shows its view from the side of the blade, and Fig. 2 shows its the view from the top of the blade.

[0011] The jig head comprises two cut-off surfaces 3 and 3' created by slicing off the spherical top of the hemisphere 1. The cut-off surfaces 3 and 3', which are symmetric and concave, are disposed at both sides of the hook shank end.

[0012] Their size is such, that they fit within the hemisphere 1, and the angle between them is 40°. At the intersection of the cut-off surfaces 3 and 3', disposed is a cutting blade 5 having a length slightly higher than the radius of the hemisphere 1 and extending up to the eye 4 of the hook.

[0013] The head comprises further a spring 6 which centrically embraces the hook 7. The spring 6 is at its one end fixed to the ring 8. The ring 8 is connected to the head via a bushing 9 enabling the rotation of the ring 8 with the spring 6.